

EDITOR'S CHAT.

A Few Thoughts of St. Valentine ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The 14th of February is a day of pure sentiment, the one day of all the year when we can make love to all of our friends, send pretty little tokens to our dear ones, and do all sorts of deliciously-foelish things, all in the name of St. Valentine.

St. Valentine was a Bishop of early Rome, who was beheaded in the reign of Claudius, 270 A. D., and was early canonized. He was a man of rare sympathies, broad charities and universal loves, famous for his deeds of kindness. It is fitting that the 14th of February should be called St. Valentine's Day. The customs, however, of Valentine's Day antedate St. Valentine, and formed a part of the ceremonies of the old Roman festival, Lupercalia, celebrated in

This was a relie of the nature-religion which was the primitive form of worship, and sprang from a recognition of the peculiarity of the season. It is about this time of the year that birds choose their mates, and probably thence came the custom of the young men and maidens choosing valentines or special friends on that day. As Tennyson says:

"In the Spring a fuller crimson comes upon the In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself In the Spring a livlier iris changes on the bur-In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to

thoughts of love." St. Valentine's Day was formerly celebrated on the Continent, especially in France, by a

very peculiar and amusing custom. On the eve of St. Valentine a number of young men and maidens would assemble together and inscribe upon little billets the names of an equal number of maids and bachclors of their acquaintance, throw the whole into a receptacle of some sort and then draw them, lotterywise. The person thus drawn became one's Valentine.

bound to the service of his Valentine, after the | notes appended. fashion of a medieval knight to his sweetheart. At one time it was customary for both sexes to make each other presents, and gifts of garters, gloves, and jewelry were common in the

The introduction of the comic Valentine detracts much from the graceful symbolic meaning of the festival. The approach of the Day is now heralded by the appearance in shop-windows of vast numbers of hideous colored caricatures with burlesque verses too venomous to suggest the semblance of fun.

Personal foibles are burlesqued and ridiculed even to coarseness, and ill-natured people make them a pretext for paying off old scores of real or fancied injuries.

We also see the so-called pretty Valentines, which are, generally, of a sentimental kind, representing a view of Hymen's altar, with a pair of impossible lovers undergoing initiation flutters above, and hearts transfixed with his darts decorate its corners.

Besides the exchange of Valentines it is quite customary now to send to our friends books and souvenirs; bits of sentiment and flowers, something to remind them that we love them and are thinking of them.

The Valentine, in some form, is destined to live as long as young people have their fancies and as long as love rules the world.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Prize Paper-The National Tribune Grows in Interest-Various Topics.

PRIZE PAPER. Lillian Knight, Montevideo, Minn., is

awarded a copy of Kate Brownlee Sperwood's "Campfire and Memorial Poems" for the following paper: FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS.

"Glory and love to the men of old, Their sons may copy their virtues bold, Courage in heart and sword in hand Ready to die for the Fatherland."

February is a month of birthdays of notable men, and as the schools are all in session during this month, the teacher who wishes to make a lasting impression upon her pupils, through recalling the lives of great men, need not lack for a timely opportunity.

By a little forethought and study, material may be obtained for most pleasing and beneficial entertainments, for both school and home. One can hardly take up a paper or magazine that does not contain poems, anecdotes, or incidents of Lincoln or Washington, the great men whose birthdays come in February. The teacher who would inspire his pupils

with true patriotism, must himself be patriotic.

In no other way do pupils get such an inspiration to really noble deeds as when listening to the stories of great men from their instructors. If enough good biographic stories were related to the children there would be less difficite a deep admiration for its love of lovalty and truth, should be the aim of every teacher. To do this requires time, thought, and a loyal

Introduce George Washington to the children as a real boy. Introduce them to his home life and school life. They will be interested in his a surveyor; and do not omit the story of the plished. hatchet, or of his favorite colt.

dian Wars and then through the period of the a larger scope of work. Revolution, dwelling upon the incidents of his courage and fortitude, and his strength to rise to every emergency, whether in military or

Tell about his stately wife and beautiful home at Mt. Vernon; his fine horses and famous fox-hounds. Make him a real Washington, by progressive stages, from boyhood to manhood from manbood to statesmanship.

Teach the children pstriotic songs, decorate the schoolroom with the flag and the blackboard with children's drawings, illustrative of the story of Washington. Let the children help to make up the picture. Little hatchets cut from colored cardboard

and tied with tiny bows of ribbon, on the handle, are pretty souvenirs to give the children on Washington's Birthday. I have taken Washington as an example, but

the life of any other noted man may be treated in the same way. You will be surprised to find how patriotism has broadened, widened and deepened and how reverence for the old flag has increased by every such celebration. The February birthdays of great Americans

are as follows: Tkomas A. Edison, Feb. 11: Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12; George Washington, Feb. 22; James Russell Lowell, Feb. 24 Henry W. Longfellow, Feb. 27.

Lillian Knight, Montevideo, Minn.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE GROWS IN INTEREST. O. Edith Dickey writes that she is one who cannot think of giving up the good old name of C.C. entirely-"a name which has become an 'Open Sesame' to every heart." She says:

"It stands for the mysteriousgood fellowship that has stood the test for years, while Loyal Home Workers shows what we are doing as an organization for Progress and Patriotism. So just among ourselves let us use the old, time- glasses. Have ready a tablespoonful of gelatine.

honored C.C. Referring to the article on "Historic Plymouth," she says: "I am a more ardent reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE each week, and the Plymouth sketch brought up that never-tobe-forgotten day when Mamie Best, Lucie Barrett, and I steamed through the fog to Plymouth, sat on the old rock, strolled through five cents a bottle.

Pilgrim Hall, stood beside the monument walked among the old graves on Burial Hill, and then wound up the trip back to Boston with a steamer wreck. That day's trip would

make a volume if written. "Apropos of story telling, here is a true one handed down of my great-grandfather Shearer, of Ohio. Capt. Shearer was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was one of the many soldiers who felt themselves disgraced by Hull's surrender. "When Capt. Shearer learned of the surrender he plunged his sword into the earth, and, snapping it asunder, threw the hilt into the

"Great-grandfather Dickey was an Indian interpreter in the war of 1812. Except his own brothers and sisters, his only playmates for years were the sons of Kill Buck, the Chief of the Miamas."

LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

Secretary's Notes-Replies to Questions. What They Are Saying. L.H.W. BULLETIN NO. 53. St. Louis, Feb. 11, 1897.

Applications: John Stockdale, Custer, Mich .; by Carrie Hallowell, Assistant Secretary of Missonri. From correspondence received by the Secretary, it is noted that some members drop out of the Loyal Home Workers when anything

occurs which does not suit their notions. This our every idea concurred in by the majority. To withdraw under such circumstances, or sufof stamina and perseverance-so necessary to patriotic effort.

If you are not pleased, or find cause for critiideas, if you believe you are right; and if you are right, success must finally come. Let your officers know what you think if you differ from them. That is the only way they can intelligently know how to serve you.

The past week the Secretary has received repatriotic workers, and he has information from

AMOS L. SEAMAN, Secretary.

NOTES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Among the inquirers for information, with a view to joining the L.H.W., are the following: George B. Clarkson, Past Captain, S. of V., Zanesville, O .: Frank M. Graham, Past Captain, Camp 169, S. of V., Bloomington, Ind., the strongest Camp in the Indiana Division; Mabel C. Eggleston, Lake Charles, La.; Lina E. Shepherd, Norwood, Kan.

Capt. Graham was Delegate-at-Large to the 15th National Encampment, 8, of V., and has attended all the Indiana Division Encampments since he took up his membership, eight

Lina Shepherd was a member of the Guards, but had not taken up her new membership since the change of name. She says: "I have never lost my interest in the C.C. or L.H.W. into wedded happiness before it, while Capid I think our page in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Acts, 1:15 - - - - - 120. grows more and more interesting all the time, and believe the short, spicy letters we now have give better satisfaction than the long and more instructive ones of a year or two ago. Mabel Eggleston says: "I like our association so much better than a while ago. I am glad it is to be the L.H.W., instead of the C.C., and hope all old members will fall into line."

W. F. Hyland, Scituate, Mass., writes that he was a member of the Massachusetts Guards, but that after the organization was changed they had no more meetings and he lost interest. He says: "What is the use of belonging to an Order if you cannot see any of the members and have meetings? And what is done with the money that is paid for dues, since it does not benefit the members? We would like to hear why the change was made, and the reason for doing so.'

SECRETARY'S ANSWER.

I have answered frequently such questions and assertions as are set forth in Mr. Hyland's letter, both by personal letter and through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and had presumed that everyone understood the matter. I will answer again.

1. The L.H.W. can have as many State or local meetings as the members of a State or locality can hold. If State meetings, the Assistant Secretary will be in charge; if local, or in a community, any member can organize a Circle, to hold meetings at the homes of members or some place of pleasant surroundings. Meetings might be held monthly, and, while preserving order, conventionalities and red tape proceedings would better be eliminated.

You can thus see and meet with the members more frequently than under the former system of organization, without annual State meetings being made compulsory on the large States of the West, where members may live hundreds

of miles apart. 2. The money received is merely nominal, 25 cents, which is about one-half the amount paid by members of Divisions (State organizaculty with the study of history later on. To ing postage and some printing of the various since each commentator must study all the bring a child into touch with a noble life, to in- Secretaries, also for flags and the spreading of patriotic literature.

3. The change was made from the Division, or State, plan to the general plan as at present 1) to reduce the cumbersome work entailed on officers through maintaining small Divisions, with many officers, who were constantly changing, and many reports quite useless and unlove of outdoor sports, his enthusiasm for play- necessary; (2) because in its present form it ing soldier, his fondness for the chase, his desire costs a member about one-half what it formerly to become a sailor, and his years of hardship as | did, while more actual work can be accom-

Finally, summing it all up in brief, the pres-Follow him through the French and In- ent is a better and less expensive plan, with

BAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Sensible Recipes for the Loyal Home Workers.

BREADCRUMB CAKE. Take two cups of finely-dried and sifted breaderumbs, one cup of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of finely-chopped nuts, a half pound of finely-chopped citron, one-eighth of a pound of chocolate, eight eggs, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, a quarter of a cup of coffee, a fourth of a teaspoon-

ful of mace, one lemon, the rind grated. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together until very light; then add all the ingredients, except the breadcrumbs and whites of the eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs very light and dampen the crumbs with a part of the egg. No flour is used with this cake. Bake one hour and cover with chocolate icing.

have their own synagog at Jerusalem. PORK TENDERLOIN. Select two large tenderloins, split nearly apart; lay both flat on table and sew together, making one large piece; season well; make bread dressing and roll up about four or five inches thick; lay on tenderloin, bringing both sides over the dressing, and sew; gash the out-

side in small pieces and put in small pieces of salt pork : when roasted, is nice to slice, either hot or cold.

ORANGE WHIPS. Take a pint of cream, add a half cup of sugar and whip it very lightly, taking off the froth as it forms. Shred a haif dozen oranges and sweeten and put them into small cups or melted. Add this to the cream and pour over the oranges. Set in a cool place till it stiffens.

"Children Teething." MES. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always

he used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle, and is the best remedy for diarrhoa. Twenty-

A Study of the International Sunday-Echool Lesson Appointed for Feb. 21, 1897.

Subject: Arrest of St. Stephen. Acts 6:9-15. Death of St. Stephen, 7: 54-60.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION.

We shall value our study of the Bible in proportion to our idea of its importance. The Book certainly has a strong hold on many eminent men, and its principles exercise a powerful influence in public opinion. The New York Tribune, Feb. 16, 1896, in an editorial, said :

"The Bible furnishes the best groundwork for a perfect scheme of ethics. Its teachings are the basis of law and order. The laws that have been passed for the government of men and for the protection of individual rights are imperfect and inhuman, unless they conform to the general spirit of the teachings of Christ." Pope Pius the VI. (1778), alluding to a new translation of the Bible, wrote to the author:

"You judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, for these are the most abundant sources which ought to be open to everyone, to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine, to eradicate errors which are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times." Dr. Lyman Beecher declared:

is of Heavenly origin. It was not borrowed from Greece nor Rome. Where we borrowed a ray from Greece or Rome, stars and suns were borrowed from another source—the Bible." The Book of the Acts. This is the fifth book of the New Testament, the second by St. Luke. Christ promised

grand results to the Church as a consequence of the descent of the Holy Spirit, and the book of the Acts is a splendid commentary on the is wrong. We must not expect everybody to promise of Christ. St. Peter is the principal agree with us. We must not expect to have actor in the first chapters of the book, while St. Paul is the hero of the main portion of the volume. St. Peter made bold strokes in the infer an abatement of energetic work, shows lack | terest of the Gentiles, and thus well paved the way for that one who has become to be known as the Apostle to the Gentiles. In no other book is it possible to learn so accurately how cism, stay in the association and press your to become a Christian and how to live a Christian. These two grand essentials for Christian life and work are gloriously illustrated in the ministry of St. Paul. The Book of Acts is the very repository of the missionary spirit. It develops the methods of missionary work. The book covers the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, quests from a number of experienced and able | Claudius, Nero. These names suggest the popular spirit, or at least the political spirit of the These imaginary engagements often led to Assistant Secretaries of others, whose names times as to the Christian religion. While Sts. real ones, because one necessary consequence of will in the near future be presented for mem- Peter and Paul figure so prominently all them was that for a year a young man became | bership. From letters received, find a few | through the book, Christ is never compromised, belittled, forgotten, but always magnified, glorified, made first everywhere and all the time. If one would get a good idea of a model minister, he finds it in the energy, wisdom, persistence, patience, endurance of the man

> Book of Acts one should sit down and go through the volume in a single reading. The Book of the Acts: Subjects Treated. Ascension of Christ - - - - 1:1-14. Election of Matthias 15-26. Pentecost shower - - - 2:1-36. Commonness of possessions - - - 37-47. Lame man - - - - - - 3:1-26. 4:1-30. Commonness of possessions - - - 31-37. Ananias and Sapphira - - - 5:1-11. Miracles and persecutions therefor - - 12-42. Election of seven deacons - - - 6:1-8. | measuring others' guilt,

from Tarsus. To get into the real spirit of the

Growth of the Church. 2:41 - - - - - - - 3,000. 4:4 - - - - - - - 5,000. 5:14. Compare 6:1 - - Multitudes. At present more than one-third of the human race are Christian.

Hiatus. We now study Acts, 6:9-15. The cure | Q : of the Lame Man excited great interest. The popular, recognized religious leaders of the people became jealous of the favoritism showed the Apostles. The deeds effected by the agency of Sts. Peter and John were so numerous and wonderful that the entire populace became stirred up with awe. The reports spread throughout the neighboring cities and towns. The miracles were performed in Solomon's Porch, a very public place. Observers went everywhere telling the news. The priestly authorities (hierarchy) decided to put a stop to such unseemly demonstrations. Not only did the Church meet opposition from without, but, worse yet, members of the Church (Ananias and wife) fell into sin, which, left unpunished, would have brought great reproach on Christianity. The Apostles attracted widespread attention by their miracles. Many more were added to their number. As there were greater numbers of members and much persecution, there was call for greater organization. Hence it was decided to have assistants called deacons. Among them was St. Stephen.

ARREST OF ST. STEPHEN. Data.

Acts, 6:9-15.

The Church had not yet extended beyond Jerusalem. The trial was in the Conneil Chamber. The stoning was done outside of the city. 7:58.

Fall of A. D. 37. We cannot be definite about facts and pass his individual judgment.

The Prosecutors. sufferings. Hence, we are prepared to find the Libertines forming a synagog of their own. tion, as no occasion now exists for hoarding W. Lamb Commander, unanimously in- 1861, they left Elmira, N. Y., over 1,000 foreigners, they would become very sensitive about their own national matters, and be very inclined to oppose any innovations of their civil or religious customs.

pied in ancient days by Greeks, who began as accrued pension reverts to the Government. early as B. C. 631 to colonize there; became a Roman Province B. C. 75. Many Jews went there to reside. Simon, who was called on to help Christ bear his cross, was a native Cyrenian. St. Mt., 27: 32. Some Jews from Cyrene were in Jerusalem at the time of the Penteoch, in fact co-operating in the formation of mon sympathies and would quite naturally

ander the Great, B. C. 332. The groundcarried to completion by the Ptolemies. Josephus says that Alexander in person assigned to Philo. It had the greatest library in the world at that date. The Septuagint Translation of the Old Testament Hebrew Bible was rendered in that city, begun B. C. 285. A tradition declares that the first Christian Church there was founded by St. Mark. "Cleopatra's Necdle," now in Central Park, New York City, was gotten from Alexandria. There are now about 250,000 people in that city. The law of association would lead those of the Jews who returned to Jerusalem to form a synagog

c. Alexandrians. V. 9. Jewish colonists from

Alexandria. That city was founded by Alex-

Tarsus, the native city of Saul (St. Paul), was free. THE STERLING REMEDY Co., Box 3, Inin that prevince.

c. Of Asia. V. 9. Reference is made specially

to Asia Minor. It is to be noticed as to all the above regions that there was therein a great tendency to speculative thought. 49 Schools of philosophy kept thought boiling. People met and discussed. Theology was the current subject of debate. The argue-itch was contagious. If unfavorable to the progress of Christian thought this was also serviceable, for it gave the early advocates of Christianity a grand opportunity, which it is evident they improved to the fullest extent. Efce V. 10.

f. People. V. 12. It was unusual for the common people to lead off in opposition to Christ. It seems that even in the case cited in Acts, 6: 12, they did not originate the resistance, but were "stirred up" by false representations of their leaders.

g. Elders. V. 12. Literally, old men. Their authority was a natural outcome of patriarchal rule. Experience is valuable, but it requires time and implies somewhat advanced years. h. Scribes. V. 12. In early times, when there was no printing, documents were written. Much such work was required, and hence originated a body of men whose profession was to write. The Latin word for to write is scribere. The scribes wrote copies of the Old Testament. They thus became very familiar with the Book, and were often counseled as to its meaning. Hence, at times they were called doctors of the law. Such men became influential.

i. Council. V. 12. We understand the Sanhedrim. It was a body of 70 persons-leading men of the Jewish nation, representing civil and religious government. St. Stephen.

1. First Christian martyr - protomartyr. Acts, 22:20. 2. Principal one of the seven deacons. 3. His name is Greek, a crown. 4. Full of faith. 5. Full of Holy Ghost, 6:10; 7:55.

6. Full of wisdom. 6:10. "Our Republic in its Constitution and laws 7. An Hellenistic Jew. See his name. 7:2. 8. Bold. 7:51, 52. 9. Vigorous in argument. 6:10; 7:54. 10. A miracle worker. 6:8. 11. Arrested. 6:12.

12. Made a noble defense. 7:2-53. 13. Defense shows a thorough knowledge of ewish Church history. 14. Interpreted the Jewish religion as preparatory in spirit for the Christian-not exclusive as to Gentiles. 15. Forerunner of St. Paul.

16. Victim of a mob-practically a case ynching. 17. Seeing his enemies acting from ignorance, he begged they be forgiven. 18. Was buried. 8:2.

19. Much lamented. 8:2. Suggestions on Acts, 6: 9-15. 1. In argument it is necessary to maintain great control over one's self lest he become augry and irritating. 10. 2. It is the duty of every Christian to defend his religion in fair discussion. 10. 3. In all court proceedings the truth should be sought. False swearing is a great crime.

4. Reverence for sacred persons, places, cus- the Per Diem bill, with the Minimum fixed it is neither politic nor just, and will operate 5. It is much in the favor of a prisoner if his face, manners, general appearance strike the court and jury favorably. 15.

Suggestions as to Acts, 7:54-60. 1. Do not get angry at the truth. 54. 2. Seek a full measure of the influence of the Holy Spirit. 55. 3. Expect in great extremes divine illumina-

tion and inspiration. 55e56. 4. Persecution of the good is abominable, unreasonable, wicked. 57, 58, 59. 5. If men harm the body, the spirit is beyond injury; it survives the body; no power of man can mar it. Body and spirit are differ-

6. Prayer-communion with God-is very fitting at the final hour of life. 59. 7. Be forgiving. Consider evil hereditary, bad environments, errondous education, when

Outline for Blackboard. 1. Data. Acts, 6:9-15; 7:1-60. 2. Time. A. D. 37?
3. Places. Council Chamber. Outside Jerusalem. 4. Accusers. 6: 9, 12. 5. Prisoner. St. Stephen, 6:5, 8. 6. Arresters. 5:26. 7. Court. Sanbedrim. 6: 12, 15.

8. Charge. Blasphemy. 6:11, 13, 14. 9. Real cause. Beaten in argument. 6 10. 10. Witnesses at trial. False. 6:13. 11. Defense. 7:2-54. 12, Verdict. Death. 7:58. 13. Method. Stoning. 7:58, 59. 14. Executioners. "They." 7: 57, 58.

See Deu., 17:7. 15. Witnesses of execution. 16. Burial. 17. Lessons. See Suggestions.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. [Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail

only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three D. O'M., Newell, N. C .- 1. Would an old Mexican soldier's widow draw a pension if he had married her in 1896? 2. Could his son, if the widow could not draw, who is an idiot, 40 years of age, draw a pension after his father's death? His father is drawing \$17 per month as a soldier of the Mexican war. Answer. 1. Yes, if entitled; the date of her marriage to the soldier is not a factor in any claim she may file

under the act of Jan. 29, 1887. 2. No. G. N., Guthrie, Okla. - Will you please answer in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the following | enlisted Aug. 12, 1864, and inside of six 6:1 says. "In those days." Probably the questions for many old comrades. When we draw a pension and a check is mailed to us by caisson, and remained there till the end of the date. Students of this paragraph need not | the Government, can we not demand gold of tion) under the old regime. It is used in pay- stumble at a variety of dates for this incident, the National banker in cashing our check for us? He gets gold for the check, and charges a per cent. for cashing. Answer. You may domand gold, but it by no means follows that of the Service Pension, but of the Per Diem your demand will be complied with. You can- bill. Pay the men according to the work a. The Libertines. V. 9. This is the only not compel a banker to cash your pension they did. mention in the Bible of these persons. The check. If he cashes it he may elect whether he word Libertines means freedmen. The Latin | will pay you coin or paper money, and there is form is libertini. It is supposed they were a no Federal law that regulates his commission body of Jews who had been taken captive by for cashing the check. Your assertion that the old NATIONAL TRIBUNE almost ever since the Romans, retained as such for a time in banker receives gold for the check may or may it was started. But there are some things slavery, ultimately emancipated, and per- not be true. As a matter of fact, the chances in which I do not agree with it, and one of mitted to return to their native country. It are that he deposits the check in bank and re- these is the Service Pension. I am in favor was natural they should feel a sentiment of ceives therefor not money, but credit, against of the Per Diem bill, with \$3 a month for fraternity on account of their commonness which he checks. Pension checks are payable the 90-days men, and increase according to of experiences. The tendency to seek mutual in any lawful money, and not exclusively in association is particularly noticed in the cases gold, as you appear to understand. Quite length of service. of parties who have jointly passed through likely you may be able to now get gold for a pension check, or for any other money obliga-

J. D., Lockport, N. Y .- A soldier's widow dies within a few days of quarterly pension being due; said widow's funeral expenses being paid by life insurance. Who receives pension due b. Cyrenians. V. 9. The modern Tripoli is said widow, no children being under 16? the ancient Cyrene; in Northern Africa; occu- Answer. Under the circumstances stated the indorses the Per Diem bill.

S. V. W., Martz, Ind .- Please publish for information the 15th section of the Pickler bill and state what it means. Answer. Section 15 favor of the Per Diem bill than your Servof said bill provides : "That upon the rejection ice Pension. of a claim for pension under said act of June 27. 1890, on the ground of no pensionable degree of costal manifestation. Acts, 2: 10. We find disability, the applicant shall not be required some of the Cyrenians helpful later on at Anti- to file a new or supplemental declaration, but on filing in his case the sworn statement of a the Christian Church in that city. Acts, 11:20. reputable physician that a pensionable degree As co-colonists these persons would have com- of disability does in fact exist, an order for the applicant's medical examination, before another board of surgeons if desired, shall issue; and in case the report of such board and the evidence show the existence of a pensionable disability at the time of afing, the pension, when plans were laid out by Alexander bimself and allowed, shall commence from the date of filing the application rejected as aforesaid, or, if otherwise, from the date subsequent to said filing at many here in the South who served two and the Jews a portion of the city territory. There | which the disability began to exist, as shown were almost 1,000,000 Jews there in the time of by the evidence." It appears to us that it explains itself and endeavors to remove the present necessity, in such cases, of filing a new declaration and intends to protect the claimant so far as the date of commencement of his pen-

sion is concerned. "Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Name of the little book just received-tells

about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret, or specially for themselves.

d. Them of Celicia. V. 9. Celicia was a province in the southeast part of Asia Minor.

specially for themselves.

snuff habit. You run no physical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got It was on the highway from Syria to the West. It or will get it. Write for the book-mailed dians Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted.

PENSIONS.

What the Comrades All Over the Country are Thinking and Saying About

90 days.

Virginia.

discharged soldier who served 90 days.

West Virginia.

Wisconsin.

per diem increase might have made more

S. C. Mills, Co. E, 8th Wis. (Live Eagle

regiment), Stetsonville, Wis.: I cannot ac-

cord with you in any of your reasoning in

favor of the fixed \$8-per-month-service-pen-

to defeat the party that enacts any such law,

as did the Dependent Pension law of June

soldier Republican States of Kansas and Ne-

party. I am in favor of the Per Diem Bill.

though I would receive little benefit from

A Short-service Man.

been reading a few letters from comrades in

went out at the last; that they were brave,

I was 17: told a lie to get into the service,

health was so poor that I could not attend

are spoken of by the old veterans in taking

care of myself and in doctor's bills until I

was able to go to work again. And now my

\$8 per month to help me along, and want

'61. Rally around the banner of THE NA-

TIONAL TRIBUNE, which is not selfish, but

works for the good of us all, and work for the

plain Service Pension of \$8 per month, which

will be of help to all, and then we will

gladly work for those of '61 to have more.-

HENRY M. COOKE, Co. I, 188th Ohio, Peca-

The Two-Years Regiments.

the laws. A per diem pension for all, with

a fair increase for disability incurred in the

service, would give those who served

through the war and are not now pensioned,

a deserved recognition. Comrade Buch,

writing from Champaign, Ill., brings out a

glaring injustice, whose counterpart, except

for length of service, is shown in the treat-

Take, for example, the 27th N. Y. (Gen.

ing to my company. These recruits left the

pated in every engagement, suffered the

same fortunes of war, and were mustered out

with the regiment at Elmira, N. Y., on May

July 22, 1861, Congress passed an act

these men. Performing identically the same

service, yet the law deprives each of them of

tunate comrades have received \$150 bounty

for a few days playing soldier at Elmira

Barracks. Comrades, let us make a united

effort to get this wrong righted. I would be

pleased to hear from any of the old 27th or

others of two-years regiments who are simi-

larly discriminated against.—HENRY S.

His Plan.

the issue of the 21st ult., a scheme proposed

the Atlantic Ocean. I think I have a better

scheme. Why not remove the Falls of Ni-

agara and Sault Ste. Marie by sub-marine

blasting and give Lake Superior a free flow?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in

WELLS, Co. K. 27th N. Y., Quincy, Iil.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It seems to

tonica, Ill.

than that amount.

S. A. McDuffie, Co. H. 12th Ill., Monroe- | Pension, and that the money will be more ville, Ala., accords with Comrade Glassman's | fairly distributed. views, and thinks that the Per Diem bill will come nearer being satisfactory than any other and ought to be passed.

Henry Donahue, Killarney, Fla.: The De- lina, is in favor of your Straight Service Penpartment of Florida, G.A.R., has indorsed your Service Pension bill.

Geo. R. Frymire, First Lieutenant, Co. G, 56th Ill., 256 Rhine street, Chicago, Ill.: I am in favor of allowing every honorablydischarged man \$8 a month, but I am in favor of something additional to those who served long terms. John Naser, Co. H. 58th Ohio, Graymont,

Ill., wants a Service Pension-\$12 a month to all who served five years and over, \$11 for those who served four years, \$10 for those who served three years, \$9 for those who | val service of the United States between served two years, and \$8 for those who served one year. Indian Territory. John W. Howell, Co. L, 2d Ark. Cav.,

Wapanucka, I. T.: I heartily indorse the stand you have taken in advocating a Service Pension. The rate ought not to be month; over one year to two years, to a less than \$12 a month.

Henry Hoatz, Iconium, Iowa: I am in favor of the Service Pension bill. Kentucky. John Connor Post, Maud, Ky., L. W. Bean

Commander, has unanimously indorsed the

Straight Service Pension. J. Y. Niles, A. A. G., Department of Kansas, G. A. R., Topeka, Kan., believes entirely with Comrade Glassman, and that a Service Pension should be really a Service

Pension-that is, proportioned to length of years of age, increase the pension of all in J. L. Klein, Kansas City, Kan.: The members of Geo. L. Ransom Post, of this city, are heartily in favor of a Service Pension law, and hope that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Alex. F. Barnes, Demossville, Ky .: I am n favol of the Service Pension. Michigan. H. S. McNutt, Eaton Rapids, Mich., wants | sion plan in any manner, for the reason that

may be successful in advocating it to success.

Kentucky.

Missouri. A. L. Callaway, Cos. F and C, 28th Ills. 27, 1890, which defeated the Republican

Quitman, Mo., is very tired of the quibbling | party in 1892, and finally alienated the great Congressmen make over the cost of this or that pension bill. Instead of trying to do braska permanently from that great National justice to the men who risked and, in many party. Any such measure is unjust in prininstances, lost everything, or nearly everything, in saving the country, they are haggling over neusion hills while the veterant gling over pension bills, while the veterans are starving. Lawrence A. Hurlett, Co. B, 42d Mo., body and bulwark of the great Republican

Higbee, Mo., thinks that the minimum pension should not be lower than \$12, with one cent a day for every additional day served over three months. W. H. Longwell, Co. D, 39th Mo., favors a oill making \$6 a month the minimum for

Service Pension, with an increase of 163 cents a month for every month additional to three. W. M. Lomax, Hospital Steward, 1st Ala. Cav., Foraker, Mo.: I am strongly in favor of the Service Pension bill, so ably advocated by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The law of the greatest good to the greatest number" ought to prevail. I was in the Medical Department during the war, and know whereof

T. Crampton, jr., Co. G, 23d Mo.; J. A. | went out in the last year of the war. The | That ALL means "fenestral," no one can deny. Love. Co. F. 12th Mo. Cav., and a number of few words that were encouraging. He said others of Brookfield, Mo., believe most firmly in the justice of the Per Diem bill. | that he had great respect for the boys who None ought to feel aggrieved by it. Wm. H. Shull, Co. D, 52d Ohio, California, and well knew that it was not play to go to Mo., favors the Per Diem bill.

New Jersey. B. F. Ogden, Co. H, 7th N. J., Cedarville, N. J.: I am strongly in favor of the Per Diem bill.

drop the Service Pension, and unite on being among the professional men. My (Stand.) II. In Oracles. the Per Diem bill.

C. V. Messler, Gosport, N. Y.: Your ad- school for two years after my return, then vocacy of the Service Pension bill seems to had dropped behind so that I was ashamed me the correct thing. It would at once put to go to school. Spent about all that great every honorably-discharged man on the bounty that is always alluded to when we rolls, without any further ifs or ands. W. E. Dann, Battery I, 3d N. Y. L. A. Verona, N. Y.: I beg leave to tender you my comrades begrudge me the little pittance of me to take one cent per day for actual service. I say for shame, dear comrades of

heartfelt thanks for what you have done and are doing for the comrades. I prefer the Straight Service Pension bill for a beginning, but will take the Per Diem if that is the best that can be done. There are those who went through more hardship in one year than others who served twice or thrice as long. I was born in October, 1849, and weeks I was driving a wheel team on a the war.

Henry Class, Galion, O.: I am not in favor

me that in the matter of bounties and pen-H. Shannon, Co. A, 90th Obio, Duvall, O .: I have been a reader and admirer of the good ment of recruits in two-years regiments.

Albert G. Ellett Post, Youcalla, Ore., A. Slocum's regiment). On the 10th of July, dorses the Service Pension bill as advocated strong, but of this number more than 200 by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Pennsylvania.

Thos. M. Carnegie Post, Homestead, Pa., L. C. Eakman Commander, unanimously W. H. Van Tassel, Sergeant, Co. C, 4th Pa. Cav., Apollo, Pa.: I think I am more in State with their regiment. They partici- FOOLERY

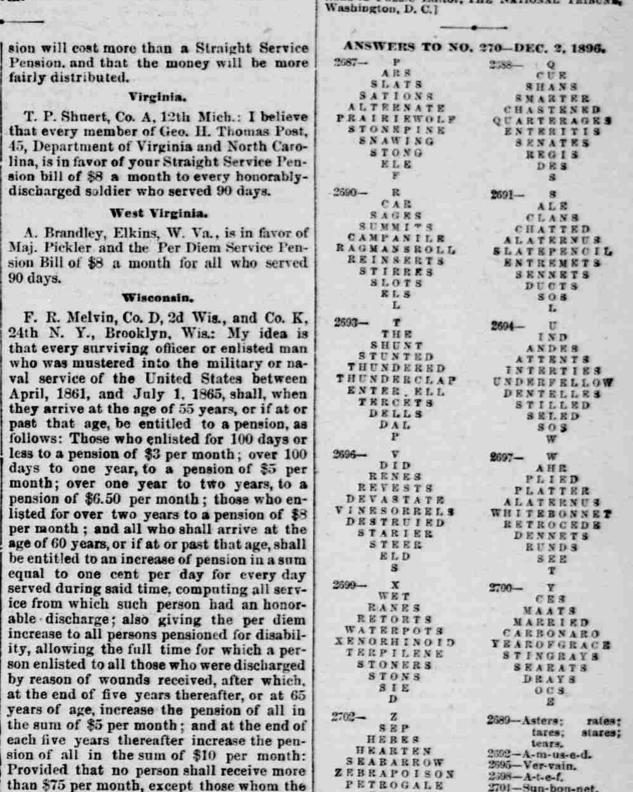
South Dakota. Joseph Elsom, Adjutant of Thos. Elsom 31, 1863. Post, Northville, S. D., says that his Post has come to the conclusion that the Per Diem | which, to this day, discriminates against bill is what they want. any bounty whatever, while their more for-

Wm. Gilbreath, Dayton, Tenn.: I will just say that I am in favor of a Service Pension Bill, with one exception: that all men serving 90 days or more, and having an honorable discharge, are entitled to the \$8 per month. or \$12, as the case may be. There are so one-half and three years in the rebel army, then came out and joined the Union army and served three and four months and got their discharge. They never did any service in the Union army, and to put them on an equal footing with our men who served three years of the best of their lives is an infor a deep waterway from Lake Superior to justice.

Vermont.

H. A. E. Richardson, 6th Vt., Roxbury, Vr., believes that a Service Pension should be based on service, and that the Per Diem Service Pension, reported by the House Committee last May, is as nearly just as can be | Wis. framed. The 90-days men will get \$3, which is all they earned, and the others in propostion. He does not believe that such a nen-

Every reader is invited to send solutions and iginal contributions, and to compete for prizes ffered. Definitions followed by an asterisk (*) are of obsolete words. Address all communica tions to Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.



NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 279. NO. 2788-ANAGRAM. O. sunny mode of living! When what one does or grows Is paid for in a curre That everybody knows Is cheefully received at par In any country, near or far. -T. H., Moscow, Idaho.

Author of word-

forms: GI GANTIC.

SERIATE

used in painting, etc. 6. A powerful and very poisonous vegetable alkaloid found in the hemlock. approbation of the conscientious and justminded American people who constitute the | 7. Angels. 1. A town of Asia Minor. 2. One who exists. 3. A small genus of terrestrial orchids. (Stand.) 4. Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position. 5. One of the higher alcohols of

NOS. 2789-90-SQUARES.

1. A river of Mexico. 2. One who steals a herd

the methane series. 6. Arranged in a succession.
7. A bundle of Beech Nut's journals.

—REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have NO. 2791-SYLLABIC ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. regard to Service Pensions. The great ma- ONE reverend pastor, by his sermons deep, jority of them are from the old veterans. I have noticed none from the so-called short-term men in their defense. I say that it re-term men in their defense. I say that it re-term men in their defense. I say that it re-term men in their defense. I say that it re-term men in their defense.

quired more nerve to go and enlist in the latter part of the war than in 1861, before a latter part of the war than in 1861, before a battle had been fought and the men did not | With grain and turnips from his fields well tilled. know anything about war. I stayed out of Five durra cultivates neath Indian skies With a machine, this grass-like grain he dries. the G. A. R. for years because I was one who Commander of our Post came to me with a If you can disprove it, oh, solver, please try.

—Maude, St. Joseph, Mo.

NOS. 2792-93-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. To notch, as a sword or knife. 3, war. I joined the Post and rose to be Commander, and have always worked for the relief of all old soldiers. I left school before lief old soldiers. I left school before lief of all old soldiers. I left school before lief old school before lief old school before lief old soldiers. I left school before lief old school before lief old school before lief old school before lief

1. A letter. 2. The book or the end of an eccentric which I suppose I will have to answer for; returned with my health broken, which I have never recovered fully; lost my opportunity of having a splendid education and the Service Pension and units on the service Pension and units on the professional men. My (Stend) II In Oregins 1. A letter. 2. The hook of the end of an eccentric rod. 3. A peculiar pattern in which gold lace or silver lace is worked. 4. Copies of Beech Nut's pride. 5. P. O. Nelson County, Va. 6. Coheir-tunity of having a splendid education and or loss by the sea. 9. Drudgery.* 10. A horse.

-ARCANUS, Iowa City, Iowa-NO. 2794-NUMERICAL.

Yes, 3, 4, 6, 9, 7, 8, 1 To his art while with us here. All that's best of him must be With time's transit doubly dear. Naught of his that now can be E'er 3, 4, 9, 6, 8, 1. Meed of praise, his 1, 5, 8, Pay we for grand service done.

Martial music cannot break

To disciples yet unbo

His deep slumber's perfectness; Bugle, flute, 1, 9, 5, 3, Thrill not through the silences. Slumber on, O, artist true, Till the resurrection morn! Friend and teacher shall you be

-John Jaine, Chicago, Ill. NO. 2795-98-SQUARES. 1. Angels. 2. To draw up, or shorten. 3. A genus of small glassy heteropod mollusks. 4. One who rents a small piece of ground. (Encyc. Dict.) . Italian litterateur; 1801-1843. 6. Epithelium. 7

Looking earnestly. me that in the matter of bounties and pensions justice will never be done to all. Some of the most deserving have no case under 6. The whole alimentary or enteric canal. 7. Gazing.

1. Astonfshed.* (Encyc. Dict.) 2. To strip. 3. The entire sacred Scriptures. 4. Greek or Latin proper name. 5. Poles or frames used as landmarks. 6. American divine and poet; 1837. 7.

1. Italian physician and philosopher; d. 1735, 2. One who, or that which, averts. 3. Breasts. (Stand.) 4. Appertaining or relating to joints. (Dungl.) 5. Historical. 6. In regular order. 7. Angels. -Poly, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIAL PRIZE OFFER.

Slocum's regiment). On the 10th of July, 1861, they left Elmira, N. Y., over 1,000 strong, but of this number more than 200 were mustered at the War Department on July 15.

On the 21st of July these men so mustered on the condition of the second, third, and fourth best collection we will award three other books. This is the list: participated in the battle of Bull Run. So ABBWOOL JACKEEN far as I have been able to learn, the first BIGHEAD KNEECAP TAXABLE man killed was one of these recruits belong- CHAMBER LAMBKIN UNAWARE MARIMBA VESTURE NARWHAL WALLBOX OPINION XIPHIAS PICTURE YAWWEED QUAKING RUPTURE ZYMOTIC

> Each word in the list is a very difficult one to square and to build upon any a genuine achieve-ment. See how many you can make in the time

Mrs. Hudnut makes a liberal offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6. Be sure and read it.

Paying the Bonds in Gold. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Was it right when our Government contracted a large National debt, payable in coin-gold or silver, at the option of the Governmentto alter its law so as to make the people pay all in gold alone, when we had a legal right to pay in silver as well as gold?-A. F.

Our comrade forgets that when it was de cided to pay the bonds in gold that gold was, if anything, cheaper than silver, and we could get it easier. We were then producing a great deal of gold and very little of silver. The clamor about paying in silver only came up many years later, when we were producing so much silver that its value fell rapidly. If the idea is worth anything the world is This is something that the Free Silver adwelcome to it.-N. J. MARBLE, Friendship, vocates persistently forget.-EDITOR NA

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JENSEN, Dorchester, Wis.

TIONAL TRIBUNE.